

The Sydney Morning Herald

NO. 8363--VOL. LI.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
WOLLONGONG--*Illawarra*, To-NIGHT, at 11.
KIMA--*Illawarra*, To-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN--*Illawarra*, To-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA--*Hunter*, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER--*Hunter*, on MONDAY, at noon.
MURRAY RIVER, steamer, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBLELA--*Klondyke*, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
TUROSS BAY--*Steamer*, 6th April.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND RAFFLE CREEK.--The clipper barque *ELLESMORE*, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Custom Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON direct.--The fast-sailing brigantine *UNCLE TOM*. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.--The fast and powerful steamer *YOU YANGS*, THOMAS BARTON, commander, will be dispatched with her usual speed.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.--Goods landed on Melbourne Wharf without transhipment.

FOR AUCKLAND.--To follow the Alice Cameron, the favourite regular trader *NOVELTY*, S. S. AUGUSTA, will be sent, and due, will be dispatched punctually ten days after her arrival.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Alice CAMERON, for AUCKLAND, clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, PASS ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

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FIRST VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN.--The regular trader *ECLIPSE*, HUNTER, master (hourly expected), will meet with her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND NAPIER.--The clipper brig *DART*, GEORGE CAPTION, will leave TARANAKI and MANUKAU ex SYDNEY STEAMERS, April 22nd.

ABERDEEN, 400 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO, April 25th, with passengers for SYDNEY.

LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI, April 2nd, arriving at TARANAKI, April 4th.

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hope to man? And how mighty is the penalty of this cruelty of one race to another! The dominant type are nurtured in a spirit of pride, of contempt for humanity, of disgust at labour, in sensual indulgence, and all the vices which slavery never fails to generate when it rises to the character of a permanent and all-pervading institution. Great, indeed, has been the price paid for liberation, but the result on the national life of America is immense and inappreciable.

In our late telegram we are told that a Mr. FRANK BLAIR has been sent to communicate with the authorities of Washington, and by them again dispatched to Richmond. We naturally inquire what are the sentiments of this messenger? There are two gentlemen of the same name (father and son). We presume it is the junior, of Missouri. If so, although identified now with the Southern cause, he has given expression to opinions which five years ago would have consigned him to the stake in some parts of the South. After speaking of slavery as the all-absorbing question, he goes on to say:—

Although the institution of slavery is to be condemned, because it deprives the slave of every thing that is dear and valuable, and which makes him a man, it merits more decided condemnation on another ground. It deprives the poor whites of the South of every aspiration which appertains to anything nobler than their bodies. It deprives them of the exercise of their intellects, of schools, education, and culture, no less than of the bread of themselves and their children. I am more opposed to the institution on this ground than any other, because it is our own race, the white race, which is here transmogrified into a working man and master of his slaves.

Slavery is the most odious institution ever known. It is essentially and vitally aristocratic. How dare these men stand up here and call themselves democratic, while they have a race of whites pressed down under a twofold stratum of slaves and slaveowners. I appeal to the people of New Hampshire to lend a helping hand to this oppressed race. Towards the end of the reign of slavery there seemed to be a general recognition that it was a curse to the country, and that it must be got rid of.

The father of this gentleman, in his first address of 1836, uttered similar statements, pointing chiefly to the mischief of the white population as the ground of his abhorrence. Is it likely that any such messenger would undertake a commission in which the preservation of slavery should be deemed an essential condition to success? Is it likely that Mr. LINCOLN and his colleagues will, after they have spent hundreds of millions in suppressing a slaveholders' rebellion, leave behind them an institution which is a perpetual revolt against all moral law?

We do not believe it. If peace be made, it will be on terms of a formal renunciation of slavery, but that renunciation would be to the South a self-condemnation.

THE opposition to the third reading of Mr. DARVALL's bill is not to be wondered at. It is always easy to declaim about the liberty of the subject, and nothing is more popular than to denounce tyranny. To those who have not the responsibility of government on their shoulders, it is a safe game to excite a jealousy of the Executive, and to affect great zeal on behalf of the rights of the people. But the Legislature has to be practical, not sentimental. It has to deal with the actual state of the country, and to support the hands of the Government in all reasonable efforts to cure existing evils.

If Mr. MARTIN had not been in office for sixteen months, his protestations as to the absence of all necessity for the bill would have come with more weight. If the existing law was sufficient, why was it not made effective? If the police action was clumsy, why was it not better directed? But the country—having had experience of two Administrations, and having seen that the best efforts of both of them have been foiled, and seeing also that the late COLONIAL SECRETARY had prepared a measure to effect some alteration of the law—will not approve the opposition to the first practical measure that the Government has produced.

Mr. MARTIN says that if the police had been better shots the bushrangers would have been killed before now, and that the bill will not make them better shots; that if they had been better strategists the men would on one occasion have been trapped; and that the bill will not improve their strategic skill. This is very true, but it is beside the question. By all means let the police be perfected in the use of fire-arms, and let them be trained in all detective arts. But we cannot expect a perfect and infallible police; and, such as they are, they would have caught the murderring long ago had not their efforts been foiled by sympathisers. If the bill will not increase the skill of the police it will diminish their difficulties—difficulties which ought not to exist, and which originate in a demoralised condition of a part of the community. Those who create these difficulties are little deserving of Parliamentary sympathy, and it is a perversion of the spirit of liberty to claim for them the extreme immunities and privileges which are the rights of honest citizens. Citizenship has its duties as well as its rights. Those who fail in the former can establish no claim to the latter. Those who are secret enemies to law and order undermine their own title to liberty.

The bill is un-English. No doubt it is. So is the crime it seeks to extirpate. We have an exceptional state of things to deal with, and we are forced into exceptional remedies. There is no contempt in the bill for constitutional rights, no disapprovement of those rights. Indeed the very object of the measure is to re-establish supremacy of authority without which liberty is impossible. Let the bushranging and the harbouring cease, and no shade will rest on the perfect liberty of the subject. Let the bushranging and the harbouring continue, and personal liberty is a mere name for all who reside in the robbers' district.

The assumption that those who oppose the bill are the generous guardians of the public liberty, and that those who support it are coldly indifferent to that priceless boon, is as ignorant as it is concealed. Nothing is calculated to bring great constitutional principles into contempt as dragging them forward on improper occasions and applying them to improper cases. They best appreciate liberty who achieve and preserve that basis of security to life and property without which liberty is a mere name. Why has there been no liberty in Mexico for years past? Because, in spite of a Republican Constitution, there has been no security for life and property. Under a new regime, which may possibly be an Imperial despotism, there will be a positive increase of personal liberty.

When liberty is really endangered, it is noble to stand up for it. But what man in his senses will say that Mr. DARVALL's bill really threatens the liberty of any honest man who deserves liberty? Is it conceivable that the Executive will bear hardly on any innocent man? When we see what potent influences are brought to bear on the Government in

favour of convicted felons, and how hard it has been to resist those influences, can we suppose that the Government will indulge in gratuitous tyranny? The law will be a terror only to evil doers. If there are no harbourers, as some have undertaken to assert—none who have done anything to justify the suspicion that they are such, then the law will be practically a dead letter, so far as harbouring is concerned. That the assumption that there are no harbourers, because the police have not convicted them, and because the COLONIAL SECRETARY will not read out in the Assembly a list of their names, is a very false one. The police do not assume the existence of harbourers simply as an hypothesis to account for their failure to catch the bushrangers. They have good reason for knowing many, if not all, who have acted as helpers and bush telegraphs, but this knowledge may fall far short of legal proof.

The bill is only to be in force for a year. If not renewed its powers will expire. If it should have as many enemies and unfriendly critics as the police system has had, its faults will not want for commentators, and its unpopularity will be increased by all kinds of exaggeration. An old proverb says that one mend-fault is better than two fault-faults. If there had been a heartier co-operation with the police and less cold criticism upon their arduous labours, those labour might have been more fruitful. No bill can secure for the Government this co-operation. All that legislation can do is to diminish hostility. But when that co-operation is wanting, or exists in a less degree than should do, in a morally healthy community, it is a proof that special legislation is not uncalled for.

When the Act comes into force, the Government will, no doubt, duly instruct the officials in the police force to use the large powers committed to them warily and tenderly, and to avoid bringing the law into odium by any abuse of it. We have no ground for assuming that there will be any such abuse. Those who are afraid of being suspected can easily remove the ground of suspicion if the suspicion is unwarranted.

LECTURE ON HYMNOLOGY AND CHURCH MUSIC

Last night, the Rev. G. H. Morton delivered a lecture on "Hymnology and Church Music" to a crowded audience assembled in St. James's Schoolroom. In the course of some prefatory remarks, the lecturer expressed his conscientious inability to do justice to the subject, but he nevertheless proceeded to read from the organ loft a series of hymns, which excited the admiration of the audience. The lecturer's voice was clear and strong, and his delivery forcible. The audience were greatly interested in the various styles of hymnody, and the different modes of singing. The negro song was introduced in all the mechanical arts for the benefit of his master, and the white non-slaveholder is thus excluded from all the opportunities for elevating his family or providing for their wants.

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SUPREME COURT.—The argument in the Equity appeal case—Scampell v. Campbell—having been closed, and judgment reserved, there was still on the paper another appeal, which had been filed on the 2nd instant. But the court did not set apart for the hearing of these appeals, three hours already taken up by the first case. There was no hope, therefore, of the second case being finished on the fourth day—yesterday. That day was consequently devoted to the collector to consult with his agents on the various items of his decision.

THE ECHUCA PUNT.—Our telegraphic column of Monday last contained the information that the officers stationed at Moama had seized the Echuca punt for conveying dubious goods across the Murray from the Victorian side. This matter has been referred to the Collector of Customs, and the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer has forwarded instructions to the collector to be made at Moama in view of the inconvenience which necessarily would be caused by cutting off this means of communication.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday the City Coroner inquest on the Railway Hotel, Paddington-street, on the body of a female child, which was found lying in a paddock between South Sydney and Redfern, on Wednesday morning. The medical testimony showed that deceased had been born alive, and that death had resulted from an injury to the head and brain, produced probably by a blow or fall, occurring immediately after birth. The jury's verdict was in agreement with the evidence.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY REGATTA.—The closing event in this very successful regatta took place last evening at Moore's McGrath's Hotel, Paddington-street, where the fortunate winners were presented with prizes.

Mr. Denzey had the great satisfaction of presenting to the committee's advertising prize, which had been subscribed by his friends and admirers, as winner of the first handicap weight race—the principle of which had been devised for reducing the number of racing ponies to a more equitable footing than by the ordinary method of giving equal distance. Mr. Richards also received a silver cup, as a tribute of the splendid manner in which his stallion Dart won her two races; and it must be no small satisfaction to the owner of the horse for the services rendered for the benefit of the Government.

DEPRESSED STATE OF MATTERS AT OTAGO.—The following items of news are given by the Otago correspondent of the *Daily Southern Cross*.—The trade of the town is still in a feeble state of depression. New industries every day; among the last is Mr. S. Jones, a gentleman who has recently come to the colony, and who has established a printing establishment, which consists more particularly of singing. A new hymn book had recently been introduced into the congregation, and, as far as he had been able to acquaint himself with it, he had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the best ever printed. The negro song was introduced in all the mechanical arts for the benefit of his master, and the white non-slaveholder is thus excluded from all the opportunities for elevating his family or providing for their wants.

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We do not believe it. If peace be made, it will be on terms of a formal renunciation of slavery, but that renunciation would be to the South a self-condemnation.

ARRIVED.—Florida, from Geffen; Susanne, from Rotterdam.

SAILED.—Alexandra (a.), for Sydney.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.
THE CORONER'S jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder in the Whittington tavern case.

Judge Moltres has decided that the shareholders of the Minmi Company residing out of the colony of Victoria can be placed on the list of contributors if they come within the jurisdiction of its courts; and also that those shareholders who have not signed the deed of partnership, and those who transferred their shares without the sanction of the Board of Directors, are equally liable for the company's debts.

The report received from Adelaide respecting the intention of the P. and O. Company to run a fortnight mail has been contradicted as premature.

A deep-sea fishing company is projected here.

HOBART TOWN advises that great mortality has set in amongst the young salmon; many of them are dying—the cause is unknown; a number have been left to die off the river. Flounder, \$28; wheat, 9s. 6d.; the market has a downward tendency.

ARRIVED.—Chesapeake, from Geffen; Susanne, from Rotterdam.

SAILED.—Alexandra (a.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday evening.

Sir William Manning's opinion that Mr. Goyder's valuations are illegal, and can be set aside by an appeal to the Privy Council, causes much speculation amongst those interested in squatting pursuits.

The P. and O. Company have completed arrangements at King George's Sound for coaling steamers to maintain a bi-monthly mail service.

The cargo of tea ex John and Mary, from Foochow, was placed at auction to-day. Congou: Chests, 672s. 10s.; 45 lbs., half-chests, £3 13s. to £4 10s.; boxes, £1 4s. to £1 6s. 6d.; Scented pekoe, 2s. 3d. per lb.; Breakfasts declining. No transactions reported. Prices nominal. Quotations are—wheat delivered at Port Ss. 6d.; flour £1 10s. to £20 10s.

The Wonga, with the branch mail for King George's Sound will sail noon on Monday.

ARRIVED.—Florida, from Port Angelos, United States.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

BUT BEFORE THE DISTRICT JUDGE CLOSE.

The following cases were conducted by the Crown Prosecutor:—

DEATH IN DUDLEY BY MR. ABRAHAM GORRIK.—Before the coroner of the *Singleton Times*, at Woss, writes as follows with reference to the finding of the body of Mr. Abraham Gorrik, who, it was mentioned in a previous issue, had been drowned:—It is my most painful duty to inform you that on the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Abraham Gorrik, son of Mr. Isaac Gorrik of West Maitland, was found drowned in the Namoi River, nearly twenty miles from this. Great doubts were entertained for several days previous to this as to the safety of the deceased, he having been seen at Milchonie station, and afterwards not heard of. On the 12th instant, Mr. Gorrik, who had been missing for some time, was found floating in the river, and was removed to the shore. He was found to be dead, and was buried at the cemetery of Milchonie.

DEATH OF RICHARD COOKE.—At the coroner of the *Singleton Times*, at Woss, writes as follows with reference to the finding of the body of Mr. Richard Cooke, who, it was mentioned in a previous issue, had been drowned in the Namoi River:—

DEATH OF JOHN DOYLE.—At the coroner of the *Singleton Times*, at Woss, writes as follows with reference to the finding of the body of Mr. John Doyle, who, it was mentioned in a previous issue, had been drowned in the Namoi River:—

DEATH OF ROBERT COOKE.—At the coroner of the *Singleton Times*, at Woss, writes as follows with reference to the finding of the body of Mr. Robert Cooke, who, it was mentioned in a previous issue, had been drowned in the Namoi River:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Bay, Straw, Billet Wood.

NEVELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock. Bay, straw, billet wood, &c.

At the City Auction Depot, Victoria-street, at 11 o'clock.

Cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, roll butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c. Also,

50 lbs prime butter, just arrived from the country.

At 2 o'clock.

50 lbs fruit.

Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c., Farmers' Home Yards.

AVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Yards, back of the Farmers' Home, Birchill-hill, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY.

Assignments of the above from the Windsor district.

Also, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock.

Linen and other mats, &c.

Clives, 282, Pitt-street; and Windsor.

Portland Cement.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 24th March, at 11 o'clock precisely, 250 barrels Portland cement (more or less), in lots to suit purchasers.

Without reserve.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

Canting Soda.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 26th March, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely.

Casks tallow.

Hides, &c.

Spiced beef, &c.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 24th March, at a quarter to 11 o'clock a.m., 165 casks tallow.

562 hides.

Spiced beef, &c.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock.

Casks tallow.

Hides, &c., &c.

Particulars in future advertisements.

FREEHOLD CITY PROPERTY.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO AND JUDGE STREETS, Range of Brick Buildings, comprising Six Dwelling-houses, and a Shop and dwelling, situated at the corner of the above streets, realising £1,000 upwards of £200 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock.

The following desirable blocks of freehold city property : FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations, at the corner of Judge and Little Woolloomooloo streets, the corner one of which has a double shop and three rooms ; the others each four rooms, with kitchen, &c. &c. &c.

THREE DWELLING-HOUSES in Judge-street, a few feet from the above, each containing four rooms, with yard, water, &c. These are also built of brick on stone foundations.

The above valuable properties, which are situated in a very populous locality, are Mr. PEACOCK'S property, and are substantially and well-built, and always command constant tenants. City investors will find this sale worthy of attention.

Plan at the Rooms.

ASHFIELD.

BEAUTIFUL BLOCK of LAND, upwards of SIX ACRES, on the Liverpool Road, opposite the residence and grounds of E. H. WOODHOUSE, Esq., near the Railway Station ; together, with full-bearing Orchard, trenched Garden, Two Cottages, &c.

PERPETRIMONY SALE BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock.

All the land contains 6 acres and 21 perches, with extensive frontage to the Liverpool Road, Ashfield ; together, with all the improvements thereon, comprising 2 cottages, &c.

The land is enclosed, and, with the exception of about 1 acre, is in cultivation, all in a manner fit for orchard, and vineyard.

There are upwards of 100 trees bearing fruit, a number of vines, strawberry beds, &c. There is abundance of water on the land from springs, &c.

In the insolvent Estate of James Dempsey.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from F. H. Humphrey, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the West end of Erskine-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A dingy.

Sale by Auction.

THIS MORNING, At the Labour Bazaar.

Watches, Clothing

Furniture, Boots and Shoes

Hats, Books, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The above.

Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.

In the insolvent Estate of Henry Dayrell (deceased).

MH. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock, at the auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rositer and Lazarus's), a quantity of wearing apparel, &c. Terms, cash. — No reserve.

In the insolvent Estate of George Jessop.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rositer and Lazarus's).

Household Furniture, &c.

SATURDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the creditors.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, and direction of the credit, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rositer and Lazarus's).

A quantity of household furniture, comprising

Cases of drawers, chifforobe, sofas, washstands, tables, too tables, chairs, looking glasses, clocks, ornaments, bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash. — No reserve.

On FRIDAY, March 24th, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture.

On the Premises, No. 1, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Household furniture, &c.

SATURDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the creditors.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, and direction of the credit, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rositer and Lazarus's), The entire household furniture throughout, of No. 1, Stanley-street, consisting of

Handsome sofa furniture.

First-class pianoforte.

Cupboards, bedsteads, and bedding

Horsecarriage chairs and sofa

Chests drawers, sideboard

Tables, glassware, china, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Marble Mantelpieces.

25 Cases.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane.

FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

Time—half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

To Builders.

To Contractors.

To the Trade generally.

FOTHERINAHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, half past 11 o'clock prompt.

With no reserve.

Black.

Sea green.

Dove.

Violet, &c., &c.

Empty cases.

Cotton flock.

Terms of sale.

Important Sale by Auction of MAURITIUS SUGARS TEAS, GROCERIES OILMEN'S STORES, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 28th March.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, TUESDAY, the 28th March, at 11 o'clock. Large parcels of Mauritius sugars, tea, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c. Terms of sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE

The fine Colonial-built Schooner JASPER, lately trading to Port Macquarie.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from H. TOWER, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock. The fine colonial-built schooner JESSE.

This very superior little vessel is too well known to require comment. She has recently been engaged in the Port Macquarie trade, and is now in Sydney. Subscribers who are intending purchases are invited to inspect her. She is for positively unreserved sale, and well worthy the attention of all interested in the coasting trade.

Terms of sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Very Important, Extensive, and Unreserved Auction Sale of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

HEAD'S, GARCIA'S, and GARVEY'S CELEBRATED SHERRIES. OFFLEY'S GENUINE PORT WINES. HENNESSY'S Oldard, Plantat and Co.'s Champagne, and United Vineyard Proprietors DARK AND PALE BRANDY.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. Invoices of Oils, Oils, Colours, White lead, Sheathing felt, To Oil and Colourmen. Ironmongers To Shipbuilders and others.

FRIDAY, 24th March.

Paints, Oils, Colours

White Lead, Sheathing felt.

To Ironmongers.

To Farmers and others.

60 Agricultural Implements, Horse Nails.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, 28th March.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. Ploughs, turnip cutters Corn crackers, cutters 17 kg horse nails, &c., &c. For positively unreserved sale. Terms of sale.

THURSDAY, 29th March.

FROWN PAPER, ASSORTED WEIGHTS.

To Ironmongers To Stationers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock. 12 bags brown paper, assorted weights, from 30 to 120 lbs.

Terms of sale.

FRIDAY, 24th March.

At the Jamison-street Auction Rooms.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Warehouses, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others requiring really first-class Furniture.

Highly Important Sale of Magnificent English Furniture, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

From one of the best Manufactories in London.

Just landed in Silver Eagle.

To Be Sold Without Reserve.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street (late Hunt's Furniture Warehouse), THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely. A large collection, consisting of twenty cases very superb English furniture.

DRAWING ROOM Furniture.

Drawing-room suites, in walnut, mahogany, and rosewood, covered in rich tabaret, silk and figured damask, of the most fashionable patterns and colours, and studded with pearls.

Walnut and rosewood, too, oval, and shaped tables, carved pillars and claws, Walnut and rosewood card tables to match, lined with green cloth.

Walnut wavy davenport, with all the latest improvements.

Ditto canterbury music stands, of the most elegant pattern.

Ditto corner and other wharpoons, plain and inlaid.

Ditto reading cases, with scenes of the newest design.

Linen-wrapping worktables, with inlaid tops, for ladies' lacework, embroidery, &c., &c.

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NEGLECTED AND CRIMINAL CHILDREN.

The following is a copy of the Bill introduced into the Assembly yesterday, by Mr. Forster, for the detention and reformation of neglected and criminal children:

[Preamble.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

[Interpretation.]

1. For the purposes of this Act the following terms, in inverted commas, shall unless the context otherwise indicate bear the meanings set against them:

"Government"—Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Child"—Every male or female under the age of fifteen years.

"Destitute child"—Any child whose parent represents himself by declaration before any two Justices as incapable through physical infirmity of supporting such child and whose incapacity to that effect together with the circumstances thereof is certified by such Justices.

"Vagrant child"—Any child coming within any of the following descriptions—

(1) Found begging or receiving alms or frequenting any public street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.

(2) Found wandering about or frequenting a street thoroughfare tavern or place of public resort or sleeping in an open air and not having any home or place of abode or any visible means of subsistence.

(3) Residing in any brothel or associate or dwelling with any person known or reputed to be a thief prostitute or drunkard or with any person lawfully convicted of vagrancy.

(4) Having committed an offence punishable by imprisonment or some less punishment but nevertheless fit in the opinion of two Justices regarding had to age and the circumstances of the case an industrial or reformatory school under this Act.

(5) Represented by any parent of such child as incapable of being controlled and recommended to be sent to such an industrial or reformatory school upon security being given to the satisfaction of two Justices for the maintenance of such child therein.

"Inmate"—Any child lawfully sent to or detained in any such reformatory school.

"Parent"—The father of any legitimate child or mother of any child if the father be dead or absent from the colony the person having lawful charge for the time being of any child whose parents are both dead or absent from the colony.

"Justice"—Justice of the Peace.

"Inspector"—Any person duly appointed Inspector of Prisons.

Reformatory schools.

2. The Government may by notification in the Gazette establish for the purposes of this Act reformatory schools for vagrant children under such designations and subject to such distinctions and classifications for various ages and different sexes as may be necessary.

Inspector and Matron.

3. The Inspector of Prisons shall be also Inspector of such industrial and reformatory schools and shall be responsible for their management under this Act and the regulations thereunder.

Superintendent and Matron.

4. The Government may from time to time appoint a Superintendent and Matron to every such school who shall be respectively responsible for the management thereof under the direction of the Inspector and shall also obey any lawful order of a Judge Chairman or Justice under this Act.

Teachers Officers and Servants.

5. The Government may authorise the appointment of servants for every school as may be deemed necessary who shall respectively obey all lawful orders and directions of such Superintendent or Matron.

Private Schools within the Act.

6. The Government may by notification in the Gazette declare any school established or supported by private contributions to be a reformatory school for the purposes of this Act and may by such notification make special regulations for such school not inconsistent with this Act and until such notification be cancelled such school shall be deemed to be a reformatory school in accordance therewith.

7. In every such reformatory school the course of instruction and discipline shall be as far as possible assimilated to those of other public schools provided that such provision as may be necessary shall be made for the instruction of inmates in trades and in mechanical arts and sciences. And provided also that for negligence disobedience and insubordination or any other misconduct or breach of any regulation under this Act every inmate shall be liable to solitary confinement or corporal punishment or to any other minor punishment in such manner and degree as may be authorised by regulations under this Act.

8. The Inspector after due inquiry may in the form contained in the schedule hereinafter ordered any destitute child to be sent to and detained in any such reformatory school for any period agreed to by the parent of such child until he reaches the age of fifteen years.

Vagrant Children subject to this Act.

9. Every "vagrant child" may be apprehended by any constable without warrant and forthwith taken before any two or more Justices to be dealt with according to law.

Children on conviction subject to this Act.

10. Upon any child being brought before such Justices and proved to their satisfaction to be a "vagrant child" they may direct such child to be sent forthwith to any such reformatory school to be there detained for any term not exceeding seven years after the first one year until such child reaches the age of fifteen years.

Children in gaols subject to this Act.

11. Whenever any child shall be convicted of any offence punishable by either upon information or summary conviction the presiding Judge Chairman or Justice may either in addition to or in substitution for the sentence direct such child to be sent either at the expiration of the allotted period of punishment or of a stated portion thereof or immediately to any industrial or reformatory school for any term not exceeding seven years.

Children in gaols subject to this Act.

12. The gaoler of any prison wherein after the establishment of any such reformatory school any child is imprisoned or confined for any term upon information or summary conviction shall cause such child to be taken before two or more Justices who may direct such child to be sent to and detained in such reformatory school in like manner as if such child had been committed by them after the passing of this Act. Provided that no such child shall be sent to or detained in any reformatory school unless the unexpired term of imprisonment of such child shall be exceeded six months.

Order for detention.

13. When any Judge Chairman or Justice shall order any child to be detained under this Act an order for such child to be sent to and detained in the schools contained in the Schedule hereto marked B as may be applicable to the case and in case of any child convicted as aforesaid such order shall not be included in or form any part of the judgment or adjudication but shall be a distinct and collateral proceeding.

Order a defence to actions.

14. In every action for anything done in obedience to such order it shall be sufficient for the defendant without setting forth the previous proceedings to justify themselves alone in like manner as any Sheriff may justify under any writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court in any civil action and proof of the facts alleged shall be sufficient evidence to support such plea.

Order for authority for and evidence of detention.

15. Every such order shall be obeyed by the persons to whom the same is directed and delivered and shall be sufficient authority for the detention of the child therein mentioned according to the exigency of such order and the production thereof accompanied by a statement signed by the Superintendent or Matron of any such school that the child therein named was duly received into and is at the signing thereof detained in such school or has been otherwise disposed of according to law shall in all proceedings whatsoever be sufficient evidence of the facts of this Act required to be stated in such order and of the subsequent detention and identity of the child named therein.

Power to discharge or remove inmates.

16. The Government may at any time by order in writing release such inmate from the school in which he is detained or remove him therefrom to any other such school and he shall upon the production of such order be discharged accordingly.

Inmates may be put out to service on certain conditions.

17. The Government may place any inmate upon trial with any person willing to receive and take charge

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

superintendent of the Reformatory School at

the colony of New South Wales.

Whereas at the General (add one of these recitals)—

General Delivery not held before the undersigned Chairman of the said Court and others her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said

A. B. a boy under the age of fifteen years is convicted (here state the substance of the offence) and is now held by the said Court to be imprisoned in the said

school for the space of . . . days. And whereas

we have ordered the said child to be sent at the expiration of the said sentence to the said reformatory school for the term of . . . days. And whereas

we are therefore to require you the said gaoler to

to receive the said reformatory school and you the said superintendent are hereby required to receive the said child into the said school to be detained in the said

term unless such child shall in the meantime be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at

in the said colony this day of

New South Wales.

To wit,

and to the gaoler of the prison at

the colony of New South Wales.

Witness—

of the Peace now

before me,

of the said Court and others

her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said

school for the term of . . . days.

Given under my hand and seal at

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